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Damages—Mental Pain and Anguish.—Parents of an infant child are held, in Long v. Chicago, R. I. & P. R. Co. (Okla.) 6 L.R.A.(N.S.) 883, not to be entitled to recover damages for mental pain and anguish occasioned by the mutilation of the dead body of such infant

Deeds—Title and Rights of Grantor.—A grantor in a deed conveying land to a trustee for the use and benefit of the grantor, who is to receive the net profits of the property on demand, and who reserves the absolute and unlimited power of disposing of the land in fee, which, if unconveyed upon the grantor's death, is to be conveyed to his children or their descendants, is held, in Meyer v. Barnett (W. Va.) 6 L.R.A.(N.S.) 1191, to remain the owner, at least of an equitable estate in fee simple in the land, where, upon consideration of the whole deed, it appears that the intention to reserve to the grantor the absolute and unlimited power of disposition of the land in fee simple is paramount to and intended to prevail over any words of the deed indicating that a life estate only in the land is reserved to the grantor.

Treasury Stocks.—The New Jersey Corporation Act it has been held impliedly grants power to a corporation to purchase its own shares for legitimate purposes, but in Knickerbocker Importation Co. v. State Board of Assessors, 65 Atlantic Reporter, 913, the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals holds that this implied grant does not authorize a corporation to acquire its stock to be held as "treasury stock."

Electric Companies — Negligence — Stringing Wires.—An electric company which, in stringing wires on its poles which, in obedience to a municipal ordinance, it has removed inside the curb line on a public street, stretches a rope across the walk to warn pedestrians not to pass under the poles on which its men are at work, is held, in Newport News & O. P. R. & E. Co. v. Clark (Va.), 6 L.R.A.(N.S.) 905, not to be liable for the death of a child which, in running along the walk, comes in contact with the rope, and is thrown down and fatally injured.

Foreign Corporations—Dentist—Liability for Negligence.—Persons who undertake to carry on a dentistry business in violation of local law, under a charter obtained in another state, are held, in Mandeville v. Courtright (C. C. A., 3d C.) 6 L.R.A.(N.S.) 1003, to be personally liable for injury inflicted by the incompetence of their employee, upon a patron who submits himself to treatment without knowing the pretended corporate character under which such persons are operating.